The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,975. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs. 52 0
including postage..... 72 0
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..... including postage..... 33 0
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As the privilege granted of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 30 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for inserting a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROBINSON—BELL—December 15th, at Byculla Church by the Rev. J. D. Gibson, Mr. James Robinson, of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Rurki, to Sarah Janet, eldest daughter of Charles Christopher Bell, Esq., Woodland Terrace, East Greenwich.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th
" Kurrachee on..... 10th and 25th

The Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 750 Tons, 350 H. P., BROOKS, Commander, will be despatched as above by 4 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

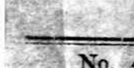
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Kurrachee on the following dates, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Lingah.

Leave Bombay	25th Dec.	Returns 28th January.
,,	10th Feb.	13th March.
,,	25th March.	28th April.
,,	10th May.	12th June.
,,	25th June.	28th July.
,,	10th August.	28th Sept.
,,	25th Sept.	28th October.
,,	10th Nov.	12th Dec.

The Steamship PENANG, 500 Tons, 160 H.P., FERNANDES, Commander, will be despatched as above on 26th December.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a Month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—			
Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
,, Carwar	2	,, Bombay	4
,, Mangalore	3	,, Tuticorin	5
,, Cochin	4	,, Colombo	6
,, Colombo	5	,, Manapalam	6
,, Galle	6	,, Tuticorin	7
,, Tuticorin	7	,, Negapatam	11
,, Pamben	10	,, Colombo	29
,, Colombo	13	,, Tuticorin	30
,, Negapatam	14	,, Cochin	16
,, Manapalam	16	,, Calicut	17
,, Tuticorin	16	,, Mangalore	18
,, Colombo	17	,, Mangalore	18
,, Galle	18	,, Carwar	19
,, Pamben	19	,, Arrive Bombay	21

* Morning † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but they will be made to observe their sailing as near as possible.

Steamers will be despatched above at noon, on the 1st and 15th of each month, from Bombay to Galle and Steam Ship "INDIA, 1069 Tons, 2 Horse Power, Grave, Commander on 14th January.

The Steamer leaves Galle on the same day in consequence of the 1st and 15th falling on a Sunday.

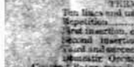
Both Steamers will call at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COCHIN.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

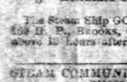
Per Steamers on the following days:—

Down Steamers.	A.M.P.M.	Up Steamers.	A.M.P.M.
Bombay Dep	Saturday.	9 Cochin Dep	Saturday. 9
Goa ,,	Monday.	12 Beypore ,,	Sunday. 8
Carwar ,,	Monday.	11 Calicut ,,	Sunday. 6
Cochin ,,	Monday.	4 Tellicherry ,,	Monday. 9 6
Calicut ,,	Tuesday.	12 Cannanore ,,	Monday. 12
Cannanore ,,	Wednesday.	8 Mangalore ,,	Tuesday. 12
Tellicherry ,,	Wednesday.	12 Cocanda ,,	Wednesday. 12
Beypore ,,	Wednesday.	6 Carwar ,,	Wednesday. 12
Goa ,,	Thursday.	6 Goa ,,	Wednesday. 7
Bombay arr.	Thursday.	12 Bombay arr.	Thursday. 12

The Steamer GENERAL GUTRAM, will be despatched in accordance with the above table on Saturday the 17th Instant.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UNDIWELLI, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHERRY, UNDIWELLI, AND BOMBAY.



THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from Goa ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Up Steamers.	A.M.P.M.	Down Steamers.	A.M.P.M.
Bombay Dep	Saturday.	6 Goa Dep	Saturday. 9
Undiwelli ,,	Sunday.	10 Vingorla ,,	Saturday. 4
Rutnagherry ,,	Monday.	8 Rutnagherry ,,	Sunday. 7
Vingorla ,,	Tuesday.	5 Undiwelli ,,	Sunday. 3
Goa Arr.	Wednesday.	2 Bombay Arr.	Monday. 3

N. B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwur can be landed or taken up at Rancote by this Steamer.

The Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, will be despatched as above in accordance with the above table on Wednesday the 21st Instant.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, VERAVUL, PORBUNDER, DWARKA, & MANDVEE.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MANDVEE, DWARKA, PORBUNDER, VERAVUL, & BOMBAY.

THE Company will despatch a Steamer TO AND FROM MANDAVEE, calling at the intermediate ports on the following days, each week.

Up Steamers.	A.M.P.M.	Down Steamers.	A.M.P.M.
Bombay Dep	Tuesday.	6 Mandvee, Dep	Friday. 9
Veraval ,,	Wednesday.	10 Dwarka ,,	Saturday. 9
Porbunder ,,	Thursday.	9 Porbunder ,,	Saturday. 3
Dwarka ,,	Thursday.	2 Veraval ,,	Sunday. 12
Mandvee Arr.	Friday.	10 Bombay ,, Arr	Monday. 12

The Steamer *Telegraph* will be despatched in accordance with the above table on Tuesday the 20th instant.

FLETCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 15th November 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(To direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and of much more agreeable sailing, touching only at one of a variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 42 to 5 days and the Company stake on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for the service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days 15 hours to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-portsystems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Trieste on application at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned, Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money including a liberal table and steward's fee from Alexandria to Trieste, first-class £15; second-class £10; children under 10 years at half fares, under 2 years free. Reduced fares for FAMILIES, consisting under 6 persons, or more members travelling together, first-class £12 7.3 per head; second-class £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., first-class £2 10s., second-class £1 7s. 6d. Children over 3 and under 10 years at half fares. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERICH,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 19th Instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 12th December 1864.

STEAM TO SURAT AND GOGO.

THE fast sailing, first class, Screw Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHAPCOTT, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and refitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 19th instant, at 6 P. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareekh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 15th December 1864.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons burden, M. H. BIX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.

To sail on January.

THE favourite passenger ship GOSFORTH, 1100 tons, HENRY P. WIGHT, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries Surgeon. Apply to GREY & Co.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).

PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Positively expected to sail early next Month.)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1266 Tons, Captain PETERSON, for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

FOR SALE.—The first-class British-built Ship "JAMES BOOTH" of 596 Tons register. Apply to Captain WILLIAMS on board, or to,

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR SALE.—The Steamer MAZAGON, 88 tons, and 45 Horse Power. For particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Timoorshaw*, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to send their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed without further notice at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain DOUGLAS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's dock.

P. AND D. F. CAMA & Co.,
Agents Ship *Timoorshaw*.

Bombay, 5th December 1864.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Governor General*, HUNTER, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which, the Captain will land the same at the cost and risk of the concerned.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th December 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *City of Agra*, EDWARD STEDD, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats for their Goods arriving, coming to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain STEDD will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's dock.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *City of Agra*.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Nigrav Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FROMMURJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—"GYMKHANA RACES.—Gentlemen will please observe that a Tiffin will be provided on the Esplanade on SATURDAY, 17th inst. at 2 P. M., when it is hoped that Gentlemen lovers of Sport will attend.

THE Annual Examination at the Scottish Orphanage near Mahim will be held on SATURDAY the 17th inst. at 4 P. M.

Those interested in the progress of the Children are invited to attend.

A. SMALTONE MURRAY, Lieut. Col., Chairman of the Committee.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Geneyas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1859.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE and of the late Mr. HENRY HUBBARD, in our firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

Hong Kong, 1st November 1864. DENT & Co.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late Firm of Messrs. ROBERT STRONG & Co. are requested to send the same to the undersigned within one month from this date.

AGLAND, PRENTIS, AND BISHOP.

2nd December 1864.

A CARD.—MR. F. M. ELLIS, having lately returned from China, has now again taken up his residence in Bombay as an Opium Inspector, and has secured the services of two experienced Chinamen to assist him in his business. He begs to offer his services to any one requiring the same. Reference to Messrs. B. A. HORMUSJEE.

2nd December 1864.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.

Agents in Bombay—Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

Solicitors in Bombay—Messrs. KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY.

The undersigned as Agents of the above Association are prepared to receive applications for loans on Lands and Houses, and Public and Private Works, and on Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and generally to undertake, and transact, or act as Agents for all business of a Financial nature.

Bombay, 15th November 1864. LECKIE & Co.

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી મરકેનટાઈલ ક્રેડીટ એન્ડ ફીનાનશીઅલ એશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

CAPITAL RUPEES 100,00,000 IN 25,000 SHARES OF RS. 400 EACH

(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Promoters.

C. F. HEYCOCK, Esq. (Messrs. Heycock & Co).
H. RAMSDEN, Esq., M. A. (Messrs. Ramsden and Ramsden).
C. J. METHEN, Esq., Barister-at-Law,
VINAYEK PANDURANG, Esq., Merchant.
LULLOOBHOY MANACKLALL, Esq., Shroff.

Bankers.

The Central Bank of Western India.

Solicitors.

Messrs. C. E. and F. STANGER LEATHES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company (Limited) will be held on TUESDAY, the 20th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, when it will be proposed that the Capital of the Company should be increased by the issue of 5,400 new Shares of Rs. 1,000 each.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd December 1864.

NOTICE.—The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Small Dock, Mazagon, having been recently fitted with a new steam Pumping Engine, is now available for vessels of 140 feet length of keel, and under 10 feet draft of water.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

Mazagon, 9th December 1864.

KHANDESH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED

ખાનદેશ ફાર્મીંગ કંપની (લિમિટેડ.

ખાનદેશ ફારમીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

FINAL NOTICE REGARDING FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—All Shares in the above Company, upon which the Second Call shall not have been paid by the 28th instant, will be absolutely forfeited and sold by Auction for the benefit of the Company. The attention of shareholders is called to para. 29 of Table B. of Act XIX. of 1857, which runs thus:—"Any Shareholder whose Share has been forfeited shall, notwithstanding, be liable to pay to the Company all Calls owing upon such Share at the time of the forfeiture."

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent. R. I. REUBEN.

Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship, and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House, the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Mellow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c., apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE.—The above Corporation will commence business on THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at their Office, 7, Hummum Street.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PHILLIP KNEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th December 1864.

EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Interest on Deposits—
For twelve months..... 8 per cent.
For six months ..... 9 per cent per annum.

LECKIE & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER COTTON COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—FOR SALE.—The Cotton Presses, Cotton Gins, Steam Engines, Machinery, Land, Houses, Shares, and all other property belonging to the Manchester Cotton Company (Limited) in Karwar and the Dharwar district. Apply to

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

Bombay, 7th December 1863.

THE time for paying the First Call of the Indian Credit and Finance Company (Limited) is extended from the 10th to the 20th instant.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Final Call of Rs. (125) one hundred and twenty-five per Share of the New Issue, is payable by the Shareholders on the Bombay Register at the Office of the Bank here on 2nd proximo; after which date Interest at 10 per cent. will be charged on all Calls remaining unpaid.

By order of the Court of Directors.

W. JACKSON, Agent.

Bombay, 12th December 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call remained unpaid on the 15th instant, were forfeited at the Office of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. B. R. DAVISON, Manager.

21st October 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 31st instant, after which date interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, which interest at 15 per cent. per annum, have not been paid this day are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

29, Medow Street, 30th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Teanage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to Gauge.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be required to see the Coir weighed and the bundles counted, and to sign the Bills of lading, on which other documents connected with the lading of the article as the principal Collector of Mangalore may require of him.

5th.—The freight will be paid in Calcutta on the completion of the delivery of the Coir in conformity with the terms of the Bill of Lading.

6th.—The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order,
GEO. INGLE.
Secretary to the Superintendent of Marine
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 9th August.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine for the conveyance hence to London of a quantity of Stores belonging to the Persian Gulf Telegraph Department, now in charge of this Marine Storekeeper, consisting of 54 packages amounting to 19 tons 1 cwt. 1 qr. and 14 lbs. by weight, or 9 tons 8 cubic feet, 15343 inches by measurement.

2. The Stores above referred to will have to be delivered into Craft, provided for that purpose by the Director General of Stores for India from alongside the ship on arrival in the River Thames.

3. Tenders should specify the rate per ton by measurement or weight at which the articles will be taken.

4. The date on which the vessel will be ready to commence loading, and when she will leave Bombay should also be specified.

Further information if required can be obtained, and the articles viewed on application to the Marine Storekeeper.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association, postponed from the 29th day of November, will be held at their Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 22nd instant at 5 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the Directors of the operations of the Association.

II. To consider a proposition to double the Capital of the Association by granting one New Share at par to the holder of every two old Shares on the 31st December, and to sell the remaining 12,500 Shares for the benefit of the Association.

III. To declare a Dividend.

IV. To elect a Director in the room of Mr. Curramully Cassumbhoy, who has resigned.

V. To elect Auditors.

ARTHUR GUNNING RYAN,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction and in four or five Lots at the Decoy at Alleppy, on the 17th Kartiga 1040 (29th November 1864) 130 Candies, more or less of Cardamoms in Husk, and 2 Candies more or less of Seeds, being the most recent crop.

2. Purchasers are required to pay on the day of purchase a deposit of 100 Queen's Rupees per Candy, and the price less deposit before the removal of the Goods, which shall take place within 40 days after date of purchase.

3. In default of such payment, the purchaser will forfeit the deposit, and be further responsible for any loss on resale of the goods while not entitled to any advantage arising therefrom.

4. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the Ship or Vessel free of all expenses to the purchasers, but will be at their risk after it is weighed over to them ashore.

5. The Sirkar reserves the right of rejecting any disadvantageous bid.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.

Commercial Office, Alleppy, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction at Alleppy on SATURDAY the 17th December 1864 (4th Kartiga 1040), 1000 Logs more or less of Teak Timber and 2 Candies more or less of Ivory, the same being the property of the Travancore Government.

2. The Timber will be put up for sale in lots of 20 Logs each without distinction as to class at an upset price of 15 Rupees per Candy, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder above the upset price.

3. Purchasers will be required to pay on the day of Sale a deposit equal to one-fourth of the amounts of their respective purchases and the remainder on removal of the Timber.

4. Payments to be made in Government Rupees or in Chuckrams at the rate of 284 to the Rupee.

5. Parties not finding it convenient either to attend the sale at Alleppy or to appoint Agents to represent them on the occasion are at liberty to forward written Tenders offering in specific terms the prices they may be willing to pay, which Tenders will be opened only at the time of Sale, and such parties shall in the same Tender authorize the Travancore Commercial Agent at Alleppy to draw upon them for the amount of Deposit on their respective purchases in the event of their offers as bid being accepted. The Tenders should be addressed to the Commercial Agent at Alleppy and to be superscribed "Auction Tender for Teak Timber."

6. The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers from the time they are knocked down to them.

7. The whole of the Timber to be cleared away by the 17th March 1865, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of deposits and be responsible for such loss as may be incurred on resale of the Timber, and further shall not be entitled to any advantage that may arise therefrom.

8. The Timber will be sold by the candy of one Cubic Kole, the Kole being equal to 24 Angoolams or 201 English Inches. The contents of each log will be determined by its actual dimensions with 15 per cent. allowance for defects.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, Alleppy, 16th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)—*Subscribed Capital Rs. 3,40,00,000*—(*Two Crores and forty Lacs.*)

Board of Directors.

Andrew Grant, Esq.—*Chairman.*
John D. Scott, Esq. Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
Samuel L. Aslund, Esq. E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
J. A. Forbes, Esq.

Manager—A. Mackintosh, Esq.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

Deposits received for fixed periods; the present rates are:—

For 4 months..... 7 per cent. annum.
For 6 ,, ... 9 ,, ,,
For other and longer periods as may be arranged.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c. Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 17th November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the time for payment of the 1st Call upon Shares in the above Corporation and for signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association is further extended to the 24th instant.

By order of the Directors,
ત્રભકંદ હીકમચંદ
TALOKCHUND HOOKUMCHUND, Chairman.

THE VICTORIA FINANCE AND BULLION ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—The time for paying the first Call and for signing the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the above Corporation is further extended to the 20th instant.

MALABAR HILL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—A Charitable Dispensary will be opened at No. 19, Malabar Hill, on the 17th instant by a benevolent Gentleman under the superintendence of a Graduate of the Grant Medical College.

Gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood are requested to inform their servants and dependents to take advantage of the Institution.

The hour of attendance is between 10 and 11 A.M.

Bombay, 16th December 1864.

NOTICE.—The undersigned is authorized to act as Agents for the Alexandria, Cairo and Suez Telegraph Company, and will receive Messages for transmission direct from Suez to all parts of Europe.

Telegrams must be legibly written on Forms provided for the purpose, and will be received up to 5 P. M. of the day prior to the despatch of Mails for Europe.

Charges for transmission, and all further particulars, can be learnt on application.

T. BLACK, Agent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 17th Nov. 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON & CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એન ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

દ્રઢીયાન નનીનશુલા, લાડન, આણી ચદના (લીમીટેડ.)

THIRD AND FINAL CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank on which the Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share, (due on the 21st ultimo) has not been paid by or before the 24th instant, along with interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum, will then be forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, in accordance with Clauses XCIX. and XXXI. of the Company's Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON & CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એન ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

દ્રઢીયાન પેનીનશુલા, લાડન, આણી ચદના (લીમીટેડ.)

THIRD AND FINAL CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that Interest at the rate of fifteen per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls. Interest will be reckoned from the due date of the Call, viz., 21st ultimo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ઈંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન એન ચાઈના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

દ્રઢીયાન પેનીનશુલા, લાંડન, આણી ચદના (લીમીટેડ.)

SECOND CALL.—Some few Shares of the above Bank still remaining, on which the Second Call, Rs. 100 per Share, due on the 15th August last, has not been paid, Notice is hereby given, in accordance with Clauses XXIX. and XXXI. of the Articles of Association, that all Shares on which such Call is not paid (along with interest at 12 per cent. per annum) on or before the 24th instant will then be forfeited for the benefit of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 10th December 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 26th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.

Miles.	Stations.	Time. A. M.
	Grant Road Dep	7 0
5	Mahim ..... ,,	7 20
6	Bandora ..... ,,	7 28
29	Bassein Road ,,	8 28
84	Palghur ..... ,,	10 7
61	Bysa ..... ,,	10 33
129	Doongree ..... ,,	11 23
133	Belesmora ..... ,,	11 34
135	Umulsur ..... ,,	3 28
144	Nowsaree ..... ,,	4 14
154	Sachen ..... ,,	4 48
163	Surat ..... Arr	5 10
	Surat ..... Dep	7 13
165	Amrolee ..... ,,	7 38
172	Sion ..... ,,	7 57
179	Keem ..... ,,	8 27
188	Panoloe ..... ,,	8 55
194	Unclesur ..... ,,	9 7
	Nerbudda	9 23
	Ferry ..... ,,	9 42
199	Broach ..... ,,	10 5
207	Chumargaum ,,	10 38
216	Pallej ..... ,,	11 0
234	Meahgaum ..... ,,	12 0
233	Etola ..... ,,	12 36
244	Baroda ..... ,,	1 27
256	Wasand ..... ,,	2
263	Amund ..... ,,	2 38
278	Nerad ..... ,,	3 28
288	Mehmoodabad ,,	4
295	Barajree ..... ,,	4 30
306	Ahmedabad Arr	5 0

N. B.—It will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay and Ahmedabad will only run as far as Surat. Passengers whose journey takes them beyond Surat, will be able to proceed on the following morning as shown in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued at either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it, will be available for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.

NERBUDDA FERRY.

BOATS.—Passengers

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST on the 15th instant, between Worlee Fort, a small Brass TERRIER BITCH, answers to the name of MOLLY. Whoever brings the same to Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.'s, will be re-

LOST on Back Bay Sands between the Cooperage and the Arsenal's Bungalow, on the Gymkhana Race Course, the upper part and contents of a LOCKET, the former of Gold with a horse-shoe of Emeralds, the latter a Portrait and lock of Hair. Any one finding the same will please to deliver it at the Office of Messrs. A. H. RUSSELL and Co., No. 27, Medow Street, where a reward will be given.

NOTICE.—We have to intimate that our Firm is not a Partner in this Firm of Messrs. C. B. Mayne & Co., London, and Messrs. Mayne & Co., Liverpool.—FARMORE & Co.

Bombay, 16th December 1864.

NOTICE.—Half-yearly Subscription to the Bombay Reading Society falls due at our Office on the 1st proximo.

E. NICOL and Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th December, 1864.

THE Quarterly Communication of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western India under Scotland, will be held at Bro. place this evening is unavoidably postponed.

By order of the Deputy Provincial Grand Master,
E. R. CAMA, Provincial Grand Secretary.

Bombay, 15th December 1864.

CONSIGNEES WANTED for—
DAMOOSE—823 Packages Glassware, per City of Agra, from Liverpool, shipped by Messrs. Samuel and Samuel. The above are stopping the Anchorage of the Ship and will be landed to-morrow if Boats can get alongside.—COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the City of Agra.

THE SASSOON MEMORIAL FUND.—Subscription for the above Fund will be received by the Bank of Bombay and the Bombay Joint Stock Company.

GEO. BIRDWOOD,
H. COKE,
VENAYEK WASSOODEW,
} Secretaries.

Bombay, 16th December 1864.

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF COTTON PRESSES.—Each Press now existing, the Licence expiring on the 31st of the present month, applications for renewal of the same should be forwarded to the Office of the Chief Inspector of Cotton, Town Hall, prior to the 1st January, 1865.

HARRINGTON BULKELEY,
Acting Chief Inspector of Cotton.

Bombay, 15th December 1864.

NOTICE.—A sale of Flannel Shirts, Guernsey Frocks and other Articles of Warm Clothing will be held on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., in the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

Terms of SALE—Cash, and the lots to be removed at once.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 16th Dec. 1864.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the 5,000 shares of this Association, will be payable at the Office of this Association on the 5th day of January 1865, after which date Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

Discount at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be allowed on Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.

Bombay, 14th December 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders for the construction of several Dharmsallas and six Police Stations at various Railway Stations on the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, in the Taluka Collectorate, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, up to the 1st January 1865, after which date no Tender will be received.

Plans and Specifications can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned at Bandora, where all information will be given.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Lieut., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, North Konkan.

Camp Matheran, 14th December 1864.

FOR SALE.—The S. S. Yacht "THULE," with her Stores complete. The above-named Vessel, formerly attached to the European Chinese Naval Force, will be disposed of by Public Auction on the 17th proximo, if not previously disposed of privately. Size is 44 feet in length and 13 feet in main breadth, and 80 horse-power. Her list of Stores and all further particulars may be ascertained on application at the Oriental Bank Corporation.

FOR SALE, the property of an Officer of the 17th Lancers, a Grey Arab Horse, seven years old, 14.3½ hands high, has been ridden as a Charger, and occasionally by a Lady, quiet, very showy, perfectly sound, very fast in short runs, can gallop half a mile in 55 seconds, mile in 1 min. 50 sec. To be sold in consequence of his owner proceeding next month to England with his Regiment. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply by letter to the Adjutant 17th Lancers, Trombay, or reside to Sholapore.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned—
Thos. Salt & Co.'s Burton of Trent Ale
per dozen Quarts...Rs. 6 0
per dozen Pints ... „ 3 4
C. B. Hamm & Co.'s Champagne
per dozen Quarts ... „ 30 0
Boutard & Co.'s Bordeaux
St. Estephe per dozen ... „ 25 0
St. Julien per dozen ... „ 27 0
Port 1858 per dozen ... „ 24 0
Prince of Wales Mess, Bombay
No. 2 per dozen ... „ 6 0
PASSMORE & Co.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR R. BARTLE E. FRERE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay in Council, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We, the undersigned, have the honour to make this preliminary application under Act XXII. of 1863, for the following concessions:—

1. We have the honour to apply for a concession of those two Salt Lands, known as Forest Lands, lying and situate between the Breach Vellard to the West, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on the East, the Elphinstone Road on the North, and Bellasis Road on the South, containing according to Government admeasurement 1,000 acres, be the same more or less, and all proprietary and other rights of Government over the same.

2. We have the honour further to apply for powers to us, in accordance with the rules laid down by the said Act, for the compulsory taking of Lands for purposes of public utility, the whole of the Batty Fields lying and being continuous to the said Forest Lands, and forming with the said Lands that portion of Bombay Island extending from the Breach Flats, in accordance with plans to be deposited in the Office of the Collector of Bombay.

3. In event of Government granting us this concession we hereby propose and undertake to form a Public Street through the proposed Lands, the proposed Lands, the plans of which to be deposited at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, and upon terms and subject to conditions to be hereafter arranged between Government and the said Company.

4. We propose to fill in the whole of the said Flats to a uniform level of two feet more or less above the Government datum of high water mark. To lower the Breach Vellard to that the level with the land to be reclaimed. To build or to let to hire, reclaimed or portions of it in Streets, Roads, and Thoroughfares of ample width pointing towards the Sea so as to afford access to the sea-breeze. To thoroughly drain the Land in the best way possible. To have the Committee of such reasonable portions of the Land so filled in as Government may require for the purposes of Public Roads and Government Buildings.

5. We have the honour further to apply for a concession of the whole of a Foreshore of that part of the Island of Bombay, situate to lying between Mumbadevee and Walkeshwar and all the proprietary and other rights of Government over the same.

6. In the event of the said concession being made, we purpose and hereby undertake by means of the said Joint Stock Company to reclaim and fill in the whole of the said foreshore in accordance with plans to be hereafter submitted to Government, and upon terms and subject to conditions to be arranged between Government and the said Company.

7. We purpose and hereby undertake to build a sufficient sea-wall along the whole extent of the said foreshore to be reclaimed as aforesaid, and to lay out and dispose of the said Land thus reclaimed for building and other purposes of general utility.

8. For the purpose of effectually and economically carrying out the abovementioned undertakings, we have the honour further to apply for the right of Government over Mahim Bay. We have the honour to remain, &c.,

F. F. LIDDERDALE,
J. P. LEITH,
W. F. STEADS,
E. STEWARDS,
T. C. HAYLLAR,
H. CLEVELAND,
D. J. JEEJEEBHOY,
PREMANAND REMANAND,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

POSTAL NOTICE

OVERLAND MAIL.—The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th December, 1864, at 7 o'clock P.M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 6 annas, (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 5 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong per P. and O. Company's Steamer will be made up on WEDNESDAY, the 28th December 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for the letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Wednesday ..... 21st 7h. 54m. A.M.
New Moon, Thursday ..... 29th 2h. 13m. A.M.

Days	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Lengths of Days.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
17	Saturday	6 28	5 41	11 11	11 50	11 13
18	Sunday 3rd Sunday in Advent	6 28	5 41	11 50	0 30	11 13
19	Monday	6 29	5 41	0 30	1 10	11 12
20	Tuesday	6 29	5 41	1 10	1 50	11 12
21	Wednesday	6 29	5 41	1 50	2 30	11 12
22	Thursday	6 29	5 41	2 30	3 11	11 12
23	Friday	6 29	5 41	3 11	3 55	11 12
24	Saturday	6 29	5 41	3 55	4 44	11 12
25	Sunday Christmas Day	6 29	5 41	4 44	5 44	11 12

Time—Throughout.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1864.

THE agitation for an increase of salaries in the Bombay Presidency is not likely to be successful, if every interested or prejudiced person who has his own private ends to serve mischievously avails himself of the unpopularity of Sir Charles Trevelyan to demand that his pay too, or that of the class to which he belongs, shall be raised, when in fact, if their pretensions were examined, they would be found to be already in receipt of fully as large an income as they deserve. Thus, for instance, subordinate public servants whose pay is really not sufficient to enable them to keep soul and body together must feel that their case is weakened rather than strengthened by such an article as appeared in a contemporary a few days ago in favour of an increase of the emoluments of the Chair of Anatomy in the Grant Medical College. No two classes of public servants in Bombay have shown so much good sense in (to use Sir C. Trevelyan's phrase) adapting their conduct to the circumstances of the time, as the parsons and the doctors. The latter, in particular, have feathered their nests so warmly, that there are some amongst them who would refuse to remain in the service of the State for anything less than a lac of rupees a month. Their fastidiousness, however ought not to induce the Government to overlook the facts that Rs. 500 a month for the Chair of Anatomy is, considering the work to be done, a very fair income, and that there are well-qualified men in the Medical Service who would be very glad to accept the appointment without requiring an increase in the rate of pay. We are informed that a very able and accomplished Surgeon in the Queen's Army is a candidate for the vacant chair, and we think the Government will do well in the present state of affairs to encourage the desire of competent Medical officers of Royal regiments to accept staff appointments in India.

A PERSON of the name of Sorabjee Jehangheer Parack requests us to favour him with our opinion of a prospectus which he has issued of a "Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Natives of India—a national work, dedicated by permission "to His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., "Governor of Bombay." We are happy to comply with his request, and to inform him that, in our opinion, the prospectus is a florid, vulgar, tradesman's puff, and that we sincerely pity Sir Bartle Frere for being condemned, by the necessities of his official position, to allow his name to appear in connexion with such absurd advertisements. The prospectus reads exactly like one of those nauseous leading articles which appear occasionally in the *Times of India*, on the benefactions of the wealthy and charitable natives of Bombay. The accomplished author begins by assuring us that "the Era of Peace and Prosperity upon which India appears to have entered" (how many "Eras" we have seen in our day!—we believe if a man invented a new gridiron, he would talk about the "Era" on which mankind had entered of juicy mutton chops and tender beefsteaks) "has produced a race of men, created "by the new influences now at work among us, "in all three Presidencies of India." The generation of this race of men seems to be somewhat obscure. They are first of all produced by an "Era" and then created by "influences now "at work." In the latter case, they must have been moulded very rapidly to be already remarkable as the chiefs of a future "strong and intelligent middle class," and to be themselves destined to form "the new Nobility of India." All this nonsense, with much more to a similar effect, is put in place of the simple statement that the American war has made some men in Bombay very rich, and that our millionaires are anxious to spend part of their money in having their portraits taken. Let the photographers rejoice, by all means, at the news; but we cannot see what interest the general public has in either the success or the failure of Mr. Sorabjee Furdoonjee Parack's enterprize. For our own part we sincerely hope that the energetic projector of the Portrait Gallery will make his fortune by the speculation.

FEW holiday exhibitions in London, which a returned exile from India could visit, would be so entertaining to a man with any sense of the ludicrous, as a meeting of the shareholders of an Indian Railway Company. Such a meeting of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was held on the 4th of December, at the London Tavern, in compliance with half-yearly custom. The chair was taken by Mr. W. J. Hamilton. This gentleman opened the proceedings by expressing a hope that they would find the Report, which was read, perfectly satisfactory; a not very unreasonable expectation, because as every body in the room was necessarily entirely ignorant of all the circumstances, and as Government was in any case pledged to pay their dividends, it would be difficult for the most captious individual to base his dissatisfaction, if he felt any, on any intelligible ground. The Chairman proceeded to say that the Thull Ghât Incline would be finished about the end of the present year, and opened early in the next. When they considered (he continued) that the Thull Ghât was the key to their North-Western extension line, it was impossible to overrate its importance. During the past half year as much as £40,000 had been paid to contractors for the conveyance of permanent way materials and fuel up the Incline, which of course will be saved on the opening of the Ghât. There was an increase in the receipts of £90,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, but on the other hand there was an increase of almost £100,000 in the working expenses, so that the whole increase would be something under £100,000. Among these increased working expenses was an item of £33,000 paid as compensation for Rolling Stock destroyed on the line by fire. The meeting had been received the interesting intelligence from the part of the line between Kussara and Callian presented great difficulties to goods train being moved along it, owing to its being a single line. Originally it had been resolved to confine their operations to the Jhubbulpore junction on one side, to Nagpore on another, and to the junction with the Madras line. "Government had proposed since last meeting to extend the Nagpore branch ten miles beyond the latter place, so as to make the terminal station at Kanty, a military cantonment." We were under an impression that there was to be a branch through Indore some day, but it seems to have escaped the notice of Mr. Hamilton. The Chairman concluded by remarking that a gentleman of great talent, who had been employed to investigate all the Indian railways, had reported that the G. I. P. Railway was the best administered in India, a verdict which some people will think does not say much for the others. Mr. C. Bell said he thought the time had come when the fares might be increased, and "after some conversation" Mr. Bell carried a resolution to the effect that the passenger and goods fares are inadequate, and should be raised. The Chairman, the Deputy Chairman, and Mr. Bell are apparently the only shareholders who opened their lips at all.

It is really surprising that grave men of business can consent to go through so ridiculous a ceremony; the uselessness of which they must certainly perceive. The details of the working of the line and its progress which are announced at these meetings have a certain interest in this country, because the localities are known, and we often have to travel on the line; but they must be wholly destitute of the smallest interest in London; and, what is more to the purpose, no practical end can be served by the proceeding, except occasionally a mischievous one. If the English shareholders in the Company never under any circumstances interfered in any way with its management, no harm could at any rate arise from their having a Report presented to them every six months. But, unfortunately, this is not the case, for the instance under consideration shows that they do—they passed a resolution that the fares ought to be raised. What can they possibly know about it? We are inclined to think the fares might with advantage be raised, in order to diminish, if possible, the number of passengers who travel, until such time as the Company shall have provided sufficient accommodation for them, so that they may not be pitchforked into the carriages like sheaves into a waggon, or packed like herrings in a cask. If raising the fares reduced the traffic, which of course it would more or less, it would make the lines more manageable, and on this account we are disposed to concur with the shareholders, though we are not informed whether any of them supported the motion on this reasonable ground. What, however, we would point out is, that the absurd constitution of our railway management is such as not only fully to account for all the difficulties in the way of their proper working, which are so much felt, but also to render the application of any remedy almost wholly impossible. Here is a railway managed by a body of men six thousand miles off, not one of whom has ever seen it, except in a map! Truly, of all the wonders of the world, this may safely be said to be the greatest. It is true these gentlemen do not very often interfere; but, if they are liable to interfere at all, an element of disturbance is introduced at once, fatal to any thing like efficiency. They certainly cannot possibly do any good; they may possibly do a great deal of harm. A railway of all things requires uncontrolled and paramount authority present on the spot; it demands not only decision and rapidity, but finality of decision. A board of shareholders somewhere else, even if they only meet twice a year, must to some extent have a paralysing influence; there is always a power of appealing to them, and that is an enfeebling power, sure at some time or another to check some improvement which ought to have been promptly made, or to keep in office an official who had better have been promptly removed. We believe the shareholders have no actual authority to interfere in any way with the line, but they can pass resolutions—resolutions of course ineffectual unless they are carried out by the local power, but still entailing the necessity of consideration, and embarrassing the free action of Government. Still more dangerous are these shareholders in one other point of view: they prevent the local Government organising any large and comprehensive scheme for the better carrying on of the railways, by the great probability that they may take alarm and insist on the whole question being referred to the home Government. The adoption of a well-matured scheme of the kind referred to can alone raise the railways from their present melancholy condition; but under the present constitution of the Company our Government will be wiser if they refrain from attempting it, for it would very likely end in nothing but interminable correspondence, chiefly of the nature of explanations required alternately by India-office officials who know nothing about the subject, and shareholders who know less. In any plan proposed for the improvement of the working of the railways the first step must be to find the railway capital; get rid of the shareholders, and make the lines Government property.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 16th December.
Steamer *Pearl*, from Trincomallee, anchored.
Steamer *Comoria*, from Calcutta, anchored.

COLOMBO, 16th December.
Steamer *Cashmere* left Tuticorin.

CALCUTTA.

16TH DECEMBER.

Government Paper, Four per cent., 9 to 91 discount.
Five per cents., 2½ to 2¾ premium.
Five and half per cent., 9¾ to 9¾ premium.
Exchange on London, First Class Credits, 2s. 1¼d.
Freights to London, dead weight, 10s.
Jute, £3
Seeds £ 3-5
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7 lbs., 40 inch, Rs. 10-6 to Rs. 10-10 per piece.
Madapollams, 12 by 11, 8 lbs., 32 inch, Rs. 4-3 to Rs. 4-6 per piece.
Market for Piece Goods improved demand
Market for Twist steadier, more doing.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

GALLE, 16TH DECEMBER.

ARRIVED steamer *Madras* from Sydney 22nd, Melbourne 26th November, and King George's Sound 3rd December.

The anti-transportation movement is still prosecuted with unabated zeal and energy. Numerous petitions to the Queen and the Imperial Legislature, the result of public meetings in all parts of the country, it is said go home by this mail.

From New Zealand there is nothing of importance: the whole of the forces now being maintained there are still kept in idleness, though information from many sources agrees that the unconquered rebel tribes are provisioning and preparing for a renewal of the struggle.

Coffee, more enquiry.
Sugar, inactive.
Metals, no change.

THE 17th Lancers left Secunderabad on the night of the 13th inst. for Bombay, *en route* for England. The horses of the regiment having been sent to Bangalore for the 18th Hussars, who replace the 17th Lancers at Secunderabad, the men are making the march to Bombay on foot, and will certainly not arrive here before the end of the present month.

THE *Englishman*, (Dec. 10)—The following are the particulars of the Opium Sale held at the Exchange Rooms yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,206	[illegible]	940	945-1-74	20,84,895
Benares.	1,745	865	850	857-14-31	14,97,925

THE same:—"We are sorry to state that the Mercantile intelligence, brought out by the Bombay mail, contains the announcement of the famous and extensive banking-house of Messrs. C. Robin and Co., of Paris, having stopped payment, and we regret to learn that, by this totally unexpected catastrophe, at least one house of business and the Bank in Calcutta have suffered dangerously or severely. The house of Robin and Co. had considerable monetary and business transactions with Calcutta and Bourbon."

THE same:—"When the wives of the convicts, transported for life to the Andamans, were offered a free passage to join their husbands, they all declined, and female prisoners have been sent. Amongst these people marriages have been celebrated. Now, we hear, that numbers of the wives of the man have repented, and are willing to proceed if a free passage be granted to them. We have not heard whether this has been sanctioned or not."

THE same:—"A curious example of the old system of levying fees still remains in force here; a Member of the Supreme Council on being appointed, has to pay a fee, or remit it rather, of £95. This has been often objected to, and when Lord Stanley was Secretary of State for India he declined to cancel the charge. We hear that another remonstrance has been made against this absurd demand. Some interest in England resists the reform, and we doubt if Sir Charles Wood is the man to put an end to a sinecure or take away the enjoyment of perquisites from some lucky fellow in England."

THE same:—"We hear it rumoured, that General G. St. P. Lawrence will return to India in June and will be appointed a Member of Council, should the expected vacancy occur."

THE same:—"The amount of Sovereigns paid into the Bank of Bengal since the 1st to the 8th is nearly forty thousand, of which half have been taken away again; of this sum, we learn, a very small portion was paid in for Government dues. Some of the other Banks are paying Sovereigns when demanded at the rate of ten rupees as obtained from the Bank of Bengal. The Agra Bank will continue to do so as long as Sovereigns are to be had at the Bank of Bengal. So far the experiment is succeeding well, and every one is willing to give effect to the arrangements. It is clear, however, that so long as Sovereigns are valued higher in the Mofussil, they will be carried there."

THE *Hurkaru*:—"We hear that Lieutenant Colonel G. Ramsay, the British Resident at the Court of Nepaul, is suffering from ill-health, accompanied with an affection of the eyes, which has so prostrated him as to necessitate his applying to H. E. the Viceroy, for a couple of years' leave of absence on medical certificate."

THE same:—"We are informed that the Nawab of Moorshedabad, being dissatisfied with the amount allowed him for his travelling expenses, Rs. 80,000, has abandoned his intention of proceeding to England. We also learn that his mother has given up her intention to proceed to Mecca. Whilst on this subject we may mention that Ali Nukee Khan, late Wuzeer of Oude, is actually engaged in preparations for his voyage thither."

THE same:—"There was a report the other day in the papers that the Nepaulese contemplated joining the Bhooteas in the expected war against the British, and that Sir Jung Bahadoor had proceeded into the Terai on a hunting excursion in order to be at Rungpore when the ball should open. The Rajah and Sir Jung, in order to remove the unpleasant impressions which such a report is likely to create, have sent their Wakeel, Colonel Kedarnauth Sing, to Calcutta, with costly presents as pledges of amity and friendship. The Rajah himself has expressed his entire satisfaction with the Indian Medal which Colonel Ramsay has presented on the part of the Viceroy to the Goorkhas who took part in the Oude campaign of 1857-58."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"We learn from Allahabad, that the soldiers sent up from Calcutta, are packed in the Railway carriages, as closely and inconsiderately, as if they were herrings or figs. This is not what the soldiers have a right to expect, and what the people of England would not be pleased to hear. England sends her stalwart sons to India at a great cost. They are too valuable, even, in a money sense, to be smothered by wholesale packing for transit. We are told that it is 'against the Regulations,' for more than a certain number to occupy one carriage. Is there no one to see the regulation carried out? no penalty for the violation? any guarantee against repetition, when the next batch of men are sent away? Why should each carriage be turned into a temporary Black Hole? There is no reason why the journey should not be one of comfort to the men, and not be made detrimental to their health in this climate, where they have so much need of it. We do not wish to be vindictive, although the parties responsible richly deserve punishment. The object in drawing attention to the matter is to prevent a recurrence of the cause of complaint, and a loyal desire to see a good regulation enforced in a good cause."

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

KHANDEISH, DECEMBER 1854.

THE Criminal Sessions for the current month commenced before W. M. P. Coghlan, Esq., Acting Session Judge, on Thursday the 1st, and terminated on Monday the 5th instant. There were nine cases for trial:—one of concealment of birth by secret disposal of the dead body, one of adultery, one of cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of property, four of giving false evidence, and two of abetting the fabrication of false evidence: the last six cases being against one and the same person. The prisoner in the first of these cases was acquitted, and the rest were convicted and sentenced to different periods of imprisonment. The prisoner convicted in the last six cases was sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment in each case, besides whipping to the extent of twenty-four lashes in one instance.

The next Sessions will be opened on the 4th proximo.

BOMBAY.

THE Brigadier General will inspect the wing of the 3rd Regiment N. I. at Tanna, on Wednesday next, the 21st instant.

CAPTAIN J. HILLS, Executive Engineer third Class, is transferred from the Mhow Division to the third Division, Mhow and Nusseerabad Road.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Maltby, Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Madras, is permitted to resign from the 16th instant.

WE understand that Dr. Giraud has been appointed Principal of the Grant Medical College, in the room of Dr. Peat, who goes home by the next mail.

A SALUTE of fifteen guns was fired yesterday at 12 o'clock noon from the Saluting Battery on occasion of the arrival at the Presidency of the Maharawal of Doongerpoor.

THE packets for letters, per the China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's steamer *United Service* for Galle, Singapore, and China, will be closed at 10 A.M., on Monday, the 19th instant, at the Post Office.

IT is stated that Mr. Spens, Senior Assistant Judge at Broach, has obtained three months leave, and that Mr. Macpherson, the Assistant Judge, will act for him during his absence.

THERE will be a Solemn High Mass of Mercenaire No. 1 sung by the Young Men's Society on Monday, the 19th instant, at 7 A.M., at the Cathedral of N. S. d'Esperance, on the occasion of the celebration of the feast in honour of the patronage of the Cathedral. The Rev. Father L. Meurin will lead the choir.

WE learn that No. 4 Battery 21st Brigade Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Hardy, with Lieutenants Gregory and Murphy, and Assistant Surgeon Forsyth, marched from the Wanowrie lines at Poona on the 15th instant, into Kirkee, to be there stationed for the present.

THE Commission appointed by Government to take into consideration the applications of different promoters, for concessions, to reclaim the foreshore at Breach Candy and the adjacent Flats, met yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall, when the time for depositing plans and receiving applications was extended till the 7th proximo.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Sutwa Luxaman, a hack buggy driver, was fined yesterday by Mr. Locke, Rs. 20, for driving his buggy along the Picket Road in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. We know not when the Bombay people will be wholly relieved from this great nuisance which is increasing day by day.

PHILIP RIVINGTON, who had been committed by the Second Magistrate of Police, on Wednesday last, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with having committed a forgery on the Inland, Punjab, and Delhi Bank, was brought up on remand, and when placed before the Court His Worship asked whether he had any bail to offer, to which he replied that he had none for the present. He then asked the Magistrate to favour him with his opinion as to the punishment, given to persons charged with forgery. His Worship referred to the prisoner several sections from the Penal Code bearing on the case, and then ordered him to be taken to jail.

DEPUTY REGISTRARS FOR THE TOWN OF BOMBAY.—We understand that the following persons have been appointed Deputy Registrars for the Town and Island of Bombay, under the provisions of Act XVI. of 1864:—Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayan Mandlik; Venayekrao Juggonathjee, Esq.; Brigadier General T. Tapp, C.B.; Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; James Taylor, Esq.; The Rev. R. Stothert, A.M.; Robert Haines, Esq., M.B.; Dhirujlal Mathooradass, Esq.; R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D.; The Rev. P. Gell, B.A.; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.; W. Cole Bayly, Esq., C.E.; Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Honorary Secretary.

THE following letter from the Government of India to the Government of Madras is published for general information:—

From E. H. Lushington, Esquire, Secretary to the Government of India.

To the Secretary to the Government of Fort Saint George.

Fort William, 26th November 1864.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 526, of 12th ultimo, recommending that the rule which requires extra allowances accruing from officiating appointments held by Uncovenanted Officers to be disregarded in the computation for leave should be modified in favour of Officers acting in fully vacant appointments in which they are eventually confirmed or which are subsequently abolished.

2. In reply, I am to state that the case in question might be treated, without any change of rule, by requiring the confirmation to such appointments to be declared retrospectively with effect from the date of assumption of the duties, and informing the Audit Office accordingly.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The annual vacation of the Central Schools, Byculla, commenced on the 15th inst., and will continue up to the 15th proximo. A large number of the children have been removed by their relatives and friends, to pass the time with them, when they will enjoy all the blessings and comforts of a home. But not so with the others who remain, poor orphans, some of them, without relatives or friends, but the Society that has undertaken to clothe, feed, and educate them, and who remain in the asylum from year's end to another, till they finally leave, without any enjoyment but that which the Society and the school-grounds can afford, or till some generous philanthropist takes compassion on the poor waifs, and gives them a home. Among these remarks from hearing that, the children will be deprived this year of their usual treat, in the shape of a picnic to Elephanta or elsewhere, on account of the funds of the Society being so low, as not to admit of it. We call upon our wealthy citizens for aid, and knowing that they will respond to the appeal, for which they will receive a rich reward, and one that should be highly prized, a grateful remembrance in those young hearts, also bearing in mind that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*16th December*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Tookaram Dondee, Cundajee Sudoo, and Tookaram Cundajee, were tried in the sums of Rs. 5 each, for driving their carts along the Waskeshwar road, on Thursday the 15th instant, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

ASSAULT.—Luximon Nanoo was placed in the dock, charged with assaulting Mrs. Sarah Baker the previous day.

From the evidence of the prosecutrix, whose husband is in the employ of the P. and O. Company, and who resides at Mazagon, it appeared that the prisoner was employed by them to clean the house. That on the morning in question, finding some milk spilled on a jacket, she had been cutting out for her child, she accused prisoner of it, on which he abused her, when she turned him out of the house. Prisoner on this took up a stone, prosecutrix did the same and flung it at him; but which did no its job. While going into the house prisoner threw the stone at her, which struck her on the side.

His Worship mulcted the prisoner in the sum of Rs. 10.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

THE Anniversary Meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in its Library Rooms, on Wednesday, the 30th November, 1864.

Present.

The Hon'ble W. E. Frere, President, in the chair.

The Rev. J. Wilson, D.D., Honorary President.
M. Stovell, Esq., M.D., Vice President.

Members.—The Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett; John Peet, Esq., M.D.; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.; W. C. Coles, Esq., M.D.; Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Member R.A.S.; M. Kane, Esq., M.D.; J. M. Maclean, Esq.; D. J. Kennelly, Esq., F.R.S.; W. Loudon, Esq.; Rao Sahib Viswanath Narayan Mandlik; Venayekrao Juggonathjee, Esq.; Brigadier General T. Tapp, C.B.; Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; James Taylor, Esq.; The Rev. R. Stothert, A.M.; Robert Haines, Esq., M.B.; Dhirujlal Mathooradass, Esq.; R. S. Sinclair, Esq., LL.D.; The Rev. P. Gell, B.A.; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.; W. Cole Bayly, Esq., C.E.; Colonel J. A. Ballard, C.B.; and G. C. M. Birdwood, Esq., M.D., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last Meeting were read and confirmed. The Honorary Secretary, at the request of the Hon'ble the President, then read the

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1863-64.

Gentlemen,—

MEMBERS.—In the past year 52 Resident and 3 Non-Resident members were elected, against 41 Resident and 2 Non-resident in 1862-63. Five members died in the past year, none withdrew, and leaving 198 members, viz., 157 Resident and 4 Non-resident on the Society's Roll. Of these 33 are away in England or non-paying. On the same date last year we had 146 members on the Roll, of whom 25 were in England.

LIBRARY.—In the past year 681 works in 1,408 volumes, not counting periodicals, were bought for the Society's Library, against 368 works in 955 volumes bought in 1862-63.

Presentation of Works on Oriental Literature, by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, and of works on Natural History, by the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett.

Out of this number, 198 works on Oriental Literature in 292 volumes, were bought for the Library by Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney for Rs. 5,000; and 13 works on Natural History in 165 volumes by the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett. Mr. Cowasjee's present came to hand in July last, and at our ordinary meeting held on the 14th of that month, the following Resolution in acknowledgment of it was passed, viz., "That the warmest thanks are due to Mr. Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney for his most valuable present to the Society of works on Oriental Literature to the sum of Rs. 5,000." Mr. Sunkersett's present is of the same sum (viz., Rs. 5,000), but as it has not all been yet received the formal thanks of the Society cannot be made to the giver.

ORDINARY PRESENTS.—Fifty-five miscellaneous works in 60 volumes, and 16 pamphlets were also presented to the Society.

PERIODICALS.—The Periodicals taken in by the Society were as follows:—Literary 5, Illustrated 4, Scientific 32, Reviews 7, Newspapers 9, Medical Journal 1, Lawpapers 2, Register and Army Lists 7, French Periodicals 9, American 3, German 6, Indian Periodicals and Newspapers 17, Batavian 3. Total Literary and Scientific Periodicals 25, Newspapers 25, out of which 32 are given in exchange for the Society's journal.

TABULAR STATEMENT.—The following table shows the number of works added to the Library by purchase in the past year exclusive of periodicals:—

Class.	Subjects.	Works.	Vols.
I.	Theology and Ecclesiastical History.	28	44
II.	Natural Theology, Metaphysics, &c.	5	6
III.	Logic, Rhetoric and works relating to Education	0	0
IV.	Classics, Translations, &c.	4	4
V.	Philology, Literary History, and Bibliography	7	9
VI.	History, Historical Memoirs, and Chronology	34	89
VII.	Politics, Political Economy and Statistics	14	23
VIII.	Jurisprudence	10	53
IX.	Parliamentary Papers, Public Records, &c.	43	56
X.	Biography and Personal Narratives.	58	79
XI.	Antiquities, Numismatics, Heraldry, &c.	14	20
XII.	Voyages, Travels, Geography and Topography	59	76
XIII.	English Poetry and Dramatic Works.	24	40
XIV.	Novels, Romances, and Tales	33	139
XV.	Miscellaneous, and Works on several subjects by the same author	25	69
XVI.	Foreign Literature	7	26
XVII.	Natural Philosophy, Mathematics, &c.	7	7
XVIII.	The Fine Arts and Architecture	11	13
XIX.	The Science of War and Works on Military subjects	6	8
XX.	Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology.	23	138
XXI.	Botany, Agriculture & Horticulture.	22	100
XXII.	Medicine, Surgery, and Anatomy	3	3
XXIII.	Physiology, Diætetics, and Medical Jurisprudence	1	1
XXIV.	Transactions of learned Societies, &c.	26	58
XXV.	Dictionaries, Lexicons, Vocabularies, &c.	27	33
XXVI.	Oriental Literature	196	303
	Total of Works and Volumes...	681	1,408

CATALOGUES OF THE LIBRARY.—Manuscript catalogues, both alphabetical and classified, of the works added to the Library from December 1st 1863 to November 30th 1864, are laid on the table ready for the press. A classified catalogue of the books received in 1863 was published, and pres

thought it would be most unwise on the part of the Society to alter a rule which hitherto had worked so well—under which the Society had prospered, and he had no doubt would go on prospering and prosper.

Mr. Maclean agreed with Dr. Birdwood that the propriety of reducing the subscription depended solely on the financial condition of the Society. Now, referring to the balance-sheet before the meeting, he found that the average annual expenditure (including the increase mentioned by the Secretary) amounted to about Rs. 13,000. The resident members of the Society, now paying Rs. 100 a year each, numbered 115. Supposing the subscription were reduced to Rs. 50, the income from this source would be Rs. 5,750, and, adding Rs. 300 for non-resident subscribers, the total subscriptions would come to Rs. 6,050. The Government grant of Rs. 300 a month, added to this, made their income Rs. 9,650 a year; so that the balance of expenditure over income would only be Rs. 3,400. An increase then, of 68 new members in 1865 would supply this deficiency; and as more than 50 new members had joined in 1864, paying the higher rate of subscription, it was reasonable to expect that the numbers of the Society would be increased by at least 100, were the subscription reduced. There seemed, therefore, nothing to interfere with regard to the pecuniary results of a reduction. In conclusion, he would venture to say that Dr. Wilson took somewhat too scholastic a view of the position of the Society. The library might be made much more generally useful than is at present, without lowering the character of the Society; for, if a rush of novel-readers did take place, surely the influence of the men of science on the Committee ought to be sufficient to keep the crowd in due subordination. The library, in reply, said he had appeared from the indulgent view which had been taken of the finances of the Society by the advocates of reduction on this occasion, whose motives were of the best character, that they were founding to a good extent on the liberal contribution of three hundred rupees a month lately voted to the Society by Government. This sum would no doubt be an important item in the future income of the Society; but it must be borne in mind that it had a special destination. It was not intended to relieve the members from their usual contributions to the support of the library, and the establishment maintained for their own benefit; but for the extension of the labours of the Society in Oriental research. The similar contribution long given to the Asiatic Society in Bengal, was wisely devoted to the publication of the Bibliotheca Indica, a most valuable collection of Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian texts; and we, too, in exchange, should be remembered, have a similar work to effect. The publication of Oriental texts proceeds but slowly, and it needs all available help in the West as well as in the East of India. We have here, too, peculiar duties devolving upon ourselves. We have the principal documents on which the History of the Marathas is founded to collect, arrange and illustrate, for as yet we have fewer of these *documents* in our possession than are to be found in the collection of the late Colonel Mackenzie, at Madras. We have the literature of the Marathas (for they have a literature forming a curious commentary on many of their institutions and customs) also to collect and illustrate. Even the printing of our Journal, for which no charges have been made during the past year, is a serious matter, especially in view of the high charges necessarily made by the press in Bombay. It would certainly be very unbecoming for the Society to do less than usual for its interests, when the Government has done so much and is ever so liberal assistance in the least personal department of its operations.

The Hon. the President confirmed what had just been said by Dr. Wilson respecting the objects of the monthly sum granted by Government, and expressed his belief that it would not be a very proper or graceful act for the Society, on the receipt of this bounty, to diminish its own contributions to its general fund.

Mr. Kennedy, on this assurance from the chair, begged to withdraw his motion.

The following amendment in the Society's Rules was submitted for discussion by the meeting:—

Art. VII. "That the Caranja salt, or station on the line of the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railroads."

This having been put to the vote was carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere, in resigning the office of President, then made the following address to the Society:—

In a paper which we read to the Society at the Annual Meeting held on the 22nd November 1855, our Honorary President reviewed the present state of Oriental, Antiquarian, and Geographical Research connected with this side of India. Doctor Wilson concluded by pointing out what he thought were our then desiderata. I will not reiterate what has been said by one so much better able to address you on the subject, but I [illegible] with your permission to make, at the last Anniversary Meeting at which I shall preside, carry out what I then had the honour to have done to the Annual Meeting in 1854, the first after I had the honor of being elected your President. It was then my wish to have given you an outline of the *History* of this Society. The occasion would have been most appropriate as the Society had then been just fifty years in existence. Circumstances, however, prevented my fulfilling my intention, and an equally favourable opportunity could not recur, but we may perhaps be allowed to accept the present as nearly a very important one.

The History of the first ten years of this Society is given in the advertisement to the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, published in 1819. From that we know that the first Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at Parell on Monday, the 26th November 1804. Seventeen persons were present. Among them, the Governor Jonathan Duncan, Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Valentia, Dr. Helmus Scott, Mr. afterwards Sir, C. Forbes, Sir Jasper Nicolls, Major, afterwards Colonel, Moor, Sir Alexander Kinloch, and Mr. Shaw, an array of names, the equal of which we may, I fear, seek for in vain among any seventeen who could now be collected together in Bombay or in India. Of the Infant Society I cannot probably do better than read the description given by Mr. Mackintosh in the life of his father, Vol. I., pe 236.

Mr. Mackintosh says:—"Before leaving England Sir James had resolved to do all in his power to promote the progress of knowledge within the future sphere of his influence; and among other means of effecting that purpose to institute at Bombay a Society for the purpose of investigating the philosophy, sciences, arts, literature, geography, and history of India. He was, perhaps, the first person who had disparaged by finding many fewer persons at the Presidency who took an interest in such inquiries than he had expected. From the early period of life at which all gentlemen intended for the civil and military services in India left home, few of them could have received the benefit of a scientific or classical education. Their early studies had had a practical direction; and the bustle and activity in which they had spent their lives after entering the service had left little leisure for pursuits merely literary, or for historical investigations that seemed to terminate in mere curiosity. Yet, having seen much of a new country and strange manners, they had something to tell, if they had not fallen into that error which is so difficult to be shaken off, even by the most intelligent men, the notion that what has long been familiar to themselves cannot be the object of surprise or curiosity to others. Besides few of them had any habits of writing except on official concerns, and they were to many unwilling to commit themselves on what to them seemed new and dangerous ground. Even the medical gentlemen, whose education was perhaps more complete, had in general left Europe at the earliest practicable period, when they had finished the studies strictly necessary for their admission into the service, in order that they might not loose rank which depended solely on seniority; and in consequence few of them had possessed leisure or opportunity to enter deeply into those important collateral branches of study, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, natural history, &c., for an acquaintance with which we generally look to the members of that profession. Sir James, from the commanding view which he took of the varied subjects of human knowledge and of their comparative value, from his frank, open character, his candour and indulgence for even the most imperfect efforts to please or instruct, was admirably fitted to urge forward and direct such an institution. But, perhaps, the very splendour of the reputation which had preceded him to India had its evils, and partially obstructed his designs. Convinced, however, that to bring together men who were engaged in the same pursuit was the best mode of kindling their zeal, and of enabling them mutually to verify the extent of their acquirements, after some previous communication, he had called a meeting of several of the leading men of the Island at his house at Parell, on the 26th day of November, when the Literary society of Bombay was formed."

Of the original members of the Society Governor Duncan was a proficient in the Persian tongue, and intimately acquainted with the characters and manners of the natives of India; Major Edward Moor was the author of an interesting narrative of the proceedings of Lieutenant Little's detachment, which threw much light on the habits of the natives of the interior of India, and on the geography of parts of the country then little known; Dr. Robert Drummond had published a grammar of the language of Malabar; Major David Price, of has since been distinguished by his memoir of Mohammedan History and other valuable works on Oriental subjects, was already known for his acquaintance with Persian Literature; Colonel Boden, who has since founded the Sanscrit professorship at Oxford, had made some progress in Mahratta learning; Captain (the present Major General Sir Jasper) Nicolls was one of the first to promote the views of the Society by his remarks on the temperature of the Island of Bombay; and Dr. Helenus Scott was known as a physician by various chemical speculations. Lord Valentia (now Earl of Mountnorris), and Mr. Salt (afterwards Consul-General in Egypt), being then in Bombay, were present at this Meeting and became members of the Society. A proposal made to appoint the Governor Patron of the Society was, after some conversation, set aside, on the ground that, as a literary body, it should preserve a character of perfect independance: an opinion in which Mr. Duncan himself warmly concurred; conceiving it to be sufficient honour for any man to be allowed to forward such objects as an associate on terms of perfect equality.

The Society soon after, on the suggestion of the President, published an advertisement, * intimating an intention to offer annually a gold medal, as a prize for the best essays on subjects to be announced. That for the first year, and no other was ever published, was 'to illustrate as far as possible, from personal observation, that part of the Periplus of the Erythrean sea which contains the description of the coast from the Indus to Cape Comorin.' Sir James translated from the Greek a portion of the Periplus referred to, which was printed for distribution. It was a literal translation, with a few useful notes, containing the conjectures of former writers as to the appropriation of the ancient names to modern places. No essays, however, were presented, and the plan was not persisted in.

Soon afterwards a plan for forming a comparative vocabulary of Indian languages engaged his attention. His philosophic views enabled him to see that the execution of such a design was better fitted than almost any other to throw light on the descent and connection of various nations of the east, as it might afford data for penetrating far beyond the period of recorded history. His plan he explained in a paper, read in the Society on the 26th of May 1806, exactly two years after he landed in the Island. It was printed and circulated at the time, and has since been reprinted in the first volume of the Society's Transactions. It was founded on the celebrated comparative Vocabulary of the Empress Catharine, and contained about two hundred and fifty additional words. "It is my intention," says he, "to transmit to the various governments of British India, a list of words for an Indian Vocabulary, with a request, that they will forward copies to judges, collectors, commercial residents, and magistrates, directing them to procure the correspondent terms in every jargon, dialect, or language spoken within the district committed to their trust; and respecting the languages spoken without the Company's territories, that the same instructions may be given to residents at the courts of friendly and allied States, as far as their influence may extend. I shall propose that they may be directed to transmit the result of their inquiries to me; and I am ready to superintend the publication of the whole vocabulary. It is particularly desirable that they should mark with great precision the place where any one language, dialect, or jargon, or variety of speech ceases, and another begins; and that they should note, with more than ordinary care, the speech of any tribes of men, uncivilised, or in other respects different from the Hindoo race, whose language is most likely to deviate from the general standard. Mixed and frontier dialects, for the same reason, merit great attention."

A short time before the publication of the comparative vocabulary (Feby. 24, 1810), Sir A. Presidon of the Literary Society of Bombay, had addressed a letter to the President of the Asiatic Society, proposing a general subscription to create a fund for defraying the necessary expenses of publishing translations of such Sanskrit works as should seem most to deserve an English version, and for affording a reasonable recompense to the translators where their situation made it necessary. It is written with his usual extent of views and felicity of language. Some difficulties occurred to the Committee of the Asiatic Society to whom the letter was referred; but that body came to the resolution of publishing, from time to time, in volumes distinct from the Asiatic Researches, translations of short works in the Sanscrit and other Oriental languages, with extracts, and descriptive accounts of books of greater length. The Notices des Manuscrits de la Bibliotheque du Roi, and the publication of the Oriental Translation Fund (for the institution and support of which Eastern learning owes so much to the Earl of Munster), afford practical examples of the assistance to knowledge that may be afforded by such a plan.

In 1805 the Society bought for Rs. 16,000 the Bombay Medical and Literary Library which had been founded in 1790 by the Medical gentlemen of Bombay, and increased by additions from England, which I must mention to the honor of the late Court of Directors were sent out from time to time free on board the Company's ships. I have not been able to find a catalogue of this library, but the books must have been but few; for one of Sir James Mackintosh's last acts before leaving Bombay on the 5th November 1811, was an attempt to rectify the want which was felt from the Society not possessing a good Library. The remedy applied was a request to Sir James to send out a collection of standard books best fitted to the formation of a Public Library, as well as to order annually the principal New Publications as they appeared, on a scale suited to the Funds of the Society. But even with this assistance no very large Library was formed, for the first Catalogue I find of the Library printed in 1817 contains only 1412 works including those then expected from England, and a collection of books on Oriental Literature presented to the Society by Government in 1812.

Since this, in 1820, Mr. Elphinstone presented the Library with a large collection of books in foreign languages, and Government in 1826 gave us a handsome present of MSS., so that with other presents and purchases the Library now contains about 20,000 works.

In 1815 it was agreed on the motion of Captain Basil Hall, R. N., to open a museum for receiving antiquities, specimens in Natural History, the arts and mythology of the East. I cannot find any list of the contents of the Museum at any given date, but an acquaintance with the Society of upwards of 30 years enables me to say that it languished for several years until we received presents of coins from Sir Alexander Burns, and materials from Dr. Malcolmson, and since then our coins have increased so that with the present grant made to us by Cowasjee Jehanghier, we have a handsome and valuable collection of coins, and above 12,262 specimens of Antiquity, Natural History, Arts, and Mythology in our Museum.

The Transit Instrument presented to the Society in 1815 by Mr. Money "as a small tribute of his grateful respect" was made over to the Observatory at Colaba in 1823, the Society never having been in possession of a room in which it could be placed; though it was in the same year in which they received the Instrument that the Society recommended Government to erect an Observatory, and informed them that the Society had a Transit Instrument fit for the object contemplated. The Court of Directors in 1818 sanctioned Rs. 2,000 for erecting an Observatory, the Society engaging to defray any excess beyond that amount. The Observatory is now, I know, engaging the attention of Government and the Geographical Society, and the subject originally taken up by this Society belongs rather now to the Geographical Society than to us.

In 1815 Sir James Mackintosh and Sir John Malcolm were appointed to revise the contributions to the Society, and in 1821 the Society published these revised contributions in 3 volumes of Transactions which met with the reception they deserved from all interested in Oriental literature, and have become a standard work, procurable, however, I am sorry to say, now with great difficulty.

In 1827 the Literary Society of Bombay was grafted as a Branch on the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, and from that time to 1841 all literary communications from the Branch Society were sent to the Parent Society in England, and appear in the journal of that Society.

In 1841 it was determined to publish a Quarterly Journal of our own, and Mr. Orlebar, our then able and accomplished Secretary, undertook the duty of Editor, and his successors in the office have continued to perform the same duty. The journal never was what it was originally intended to be, a Quarterly journal, but in the last 20 years, six volumes of some 4 or 500 pages each, have been published and if we may judge from the applications made for copies of it by Societies and individuals not only in England but on the Continent and in America, we have no reason to be ashamed of our work.

I mentioned above that the first meeting of the Society held in November 1804 consisted of 17 persons, we now number 204, of these about 160 are Europeans and the rest natives. In 1811 subscribers were admitted to the Library but not to the privileges of members, and it was in that same year that the subscription was raised from Rupees 55 to Rupees 100 per annum at which amount it has continued ever since.

Those of you who have been as long connected with the Society as I have been, will recollect the great opposition which was made in the year 1833 to the admission of a native as a member of the Society. It is a good rule of our Society that no record is ever kept of those who have been proposed as members and blackballed, but it is now a matter of history that notwithstanding the exertions made by some of the most popular and influential of our members they signally failed in getting this native admitted into the Society as a member, and it was not until Manockjee Cursetjee had been elected a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, and his friends claimed as a right for him to be admitted a member of this Branch Society, that the door was opened. All honor be to him for his characteristic perseverance and indomitable courage on this as on all occasions. After he was admitted—the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and others soon followed; and good reason we have not only to be proud of our native members, but to be grateful to them for the splendid additions they have made to our Library and Museum. To whom are we so much indebted for presents of Books, and a large and costly collection of coins as to Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq., and the Hon'ble Juggonath Sunkersett; and have not Bal-Gungadhur Shastree, Dr. Bhow Daji, and Dunjeebhaee Framjee been large and useful contributors to our journal. Gifts and contributions such as these may well make the Society proud and grateful to our native members. Sixty years ago, the year after the Society was formed, Sir James Mackintosh wrote to Government suggesting the Establishment of a public Library, and the building of commodious apartments for its reception, and in which the Society might hold its meetings. He also asked for Philosophical Apparatus. Government sanctioned the Society's raising by Lottery for one or two seasons, the funds necessary for this undertaking, and which were estimated at a lac of Rupees. But it was not until 1817 the Society subscribed Rupees 10,000 for building the Town Hall. I have not been able to discover where the Society met after they ceased to meet at Parell, until their meetings were held in the Rooms where first I knew the Society, near the Bank, now occupied, I believe, by Jaffer Sulliman & Co. You will imagine that the space there was confined, and that it was with great satisfaction that, on the 26th November 1830, the Society moved into these rooms which had been furnished for them by Government. There was however, one loss which we sustained, and that was in our camphor-wood book shelves and cases. It was not remembered until after they were sold as old furniture, for, I think, less than Rupees 200 that the book shelves were all of camphor-wood, and that it would have been good economy to have kept them.

We are now again feeling cramped for space, and though our energetic Secretary is making the most of the rooms, we hope the day is not far distant, when, if the Society flourishes as it has hitherto done, we shall be obliged to ask assistance from Government in the grant of more rooms.

The time will probably be deferred if the company now forming in Bombay to establish a Mechanics' Library be carried out. You will then no longer require to be supplied with novels and light literature, you may even part with that you have; but then you will be obliged to reduce your subscription and your number of subscribers will certainly be reduced, for we are well aware that not all our members care to belong to the Society purely for the reasons for which it was founded "the investigation and encouragement of Oriental Arts, Sciences, and Literature." But many will leave us when they can be better supplied with the literature of the day for Rs. 50 or less per annum. When that day arrives, and for its early dawn you must be prepared, the Society will become what Sir James Mackintosh intended it to be, and we might then open the doors more widely to those who would seek entrance to a purely scientific and learned Society. But we must continue to bear in grateful remembrance the obligations we are now under to those who looking only for the literature of the day have by their subscriptions and membership enabled us to carry out the higher object our Founder had in view, and I think it has always been lost sight of in the discussions we have had on the subject of reducing our subscriptions, that the comparison in the rate of our subscription is not with the Royal Society, the R. I. S. or R. A. S. with which Learned and Scientific Society plus the Circulating Library and the Reading Room. When to the subscription in England to the R. A. S. is added the subscription to the Circulating Library and the Reading Room, the subscription to our Library with the expense of getting books out here will not be found extravagant.

There is also another way in which you may increase your numbers and your funds even after the sessions. I have just mentioned a method by which you have this day sanctioned and adopted.

Few persons until they become resident in Bombay derive any benefit from the Library, they pay as members but get nothing for it. The Railways, however, now make Poona, Sholapore, Ahmedabad, and Malligaum as accessible as Tanna and Caranjah were when the first meeting of the Society was held, or when I joined it 50 years ago, and when light reading ceases to be supplied by the Society there will not exist the same objection as there might be now to receive books sent to our address at any rate to those [illegible] on the Railway. But when that day arrives you will require an entire change in the way in which books are distributed, and you will find the absolute necessity of recalling all books once in the year to ensure books not being "lost" (which is I believe the accepted phrase) as I regret to say, they now too often are.

Among the points deemed worthy of record regarding the Society were the names of the Presidents, Secretaries, and Treasurers, and as it is not that I see I have held office as President longer than any of my predecessors, and have I fear nothing to shew you in requital for the honor done me, I would ask you to look at the annexed list, and bear in mind what your Presidents have done for Oriental and General Literature. When among the Presidents appear the names of Mackintosh, Taylor, Money, Elphinstone, Malcolm, Vans Kennedy, Wilson, Stevenson, it appears presumptive to have allowed my name to be among them, and it is with scarcely less diffidence that I tell you, that though it is advisable to select your President sometimes from those who have not Literary powers and accomplishments to recommend them, it is to the Secretaries you must look for the substantial benefits to your Society. The Society is honoured by having such men as those I have named above as its Presidents; but it is nothing new that I should tell you that it is to Mr. Erskine, Colonel Kennedy, Cotton Money, Orlebar, Malcolmson, Bird, and Carter, that we owe our material prosperity. You are probably surprised at my finishing the list with Carter and you have good reason to be so. Those I have named have all passed away from us, and have become as it were subjects of history which all may canvass; and I have entirely misunderstood our present Secretary, Dr. Birdwood, whose ability, research, and science, and whose energy and zeal in our service is second to none of his predecessors, are beyond all praise and known to you all, if I did not while saying to his face what truth and justice alike compel me to do, at the same time apologize to him for what I have done.

The Society, has ever acknowledged its obligation to the Secretary; an address was presented to Mr. Erskine the first Secretary on his leaving the Society in 1823 in which the formation and prosperity of the Society is attributed principally to his unremitted and judicious exertions; and similar obligations have been admitted to be due to most of those gentlemen who have accepted that office. In 1842 more than Rs. 2,000 were raised for a memorial to their much lamented Secretary, Dr. Malcolmson. A like sum was raised for a monument and memorial of General Vans Kennedy who was for 8 years Secretary to the Society,—a longer tenure of office than any held, except Dr. Carter.

I cannot draw comparisons between the two Secretaries who have assisted me while President of the Society. Our inter-communion has been the means of forming a sincere friendship between us founded upon feelings of deep esteem. Dr. Carter has added much to science, and communicated many papers to our journal, and we have acknowledged to him our appreciation for his services; and if Dr. Birdwood is only granted health and strength for an equal length of time, if we may judge from the great additions to our library and accommodation which he has obtained for us in the last two years, his resignation of office will also call forth as substantial a recognition of his services on your part as any of his predecessors have received.

I cannot conclude without noticing the eight desiderata which Dr. Wilson pointed out in the paper to which I referred as the beginning of my address.

1 "The regular publication of the journal at intervals not exceeding six months in ordinary circumstances, it being understood that the Secretary with a view to the abridgment of his labours in editing it shall enjoy the assistance when practicable of the members furnishing articles to its pages."

This is very desirable but it must depend entirely upon the contributions and contributors whether it can be carried out. It must depend upon the number of papers contributed, and upon the state of completeness in which they are sent to the Secretary. I know that the publication of the present number has been long delayed from the authors' correction of their papers, and I also know that other occupations which could not be postponed prevent the completion of many papers members have commenced, or the commencement of much which members, had they leisure, would do. These preclude the possibility of the regular publication of the Journal, though I recommend it most seriously to your consideration to furnish all the information you can in papers to the Society, and send them to the Secretary as complete as possible for publication.

2. "The presentation to the Society by Government, of all official articles of a Literary and Scientific character bearing upon the objects which it is intended to advance, for illustration and comment and precise scientific editorship in the journal. For example, the copies of old inscriptions which appear in the valuable volume on Kolapore published by Government might have been handed over to the Society and given forth in a suitable form, with any identification of the dynasties, &c. to which they belong. The Ethnographical papers, too might well go through the ordeal of the Society. The disposal of them, in the first instance, would not be inconsistent with their subsequent introduction into the Government Selections which are carefully edited by Mr. Thomas and others for official and general use."

Government have never failed to avail themselves of the services of the Society for any information they may require, nor to hand over to the Society all articles or copies of inscriptions which might be better preserved or treated of by the Society than they could expect to be if retained by Government.

3. "The Society should systematically seek to enlarge its library of printed books and manuscripts in the Oriental and Scientific departments so as to afford every facility to its members to engage in those peculiar studies which it professes to countenance and advance. In the case of needful Oriental manuscripts our library is particularly defective. Though not one of the richest members of the Society, the exigencies of my own engagements have forced me to purchase from first to last during the last few years a vast many more than the Society has done in its collective capacity. For an indiscriminate purchase of manuscripts, however, I would not plead. I ask only the acquisition of those which are needful for our actual research."

I hope the arrangements which were made to meet this have been successful in supplying this desideratum, but we must bear in mind that the members of the Society have different objects and pursuits in their studies, and that all the exigencies of all the members cannot be supplied at once, and I fear that the more works we purchase in different branches of study, the more will be the want felt by those pursuing only one or two researches of the want of Manuscripts or books of reference in our library needful for their own particular use.

4. "The Cave commission should be empowered by Government to employ a learned native, acquainted with the Cave character, to collate transcripts of the inscriptions made by Mr. Brett, and published in the Journal with the originals, with the view of correcting errors, which for reasons already mentioned, are abundant, notwithstanding the care of Mr. Brett.

5. "The learned native should afterwards be retained in the service of the Society, like the Pundit of the Asiatic Society in Bengal, for aiding it in decipherment, translation, and other similar occupations. Colonel LeGrand Jacob, who feels a particular interest in the objects of this meeting attaches much importance to such an arrangement as this. Why should we not immediately take steps to the publication, in connection with Government, of a *Corpus inscriptionum* embracing the whole of the ancient *documents* on stone and copper to which we have access ?"

On this subject I will not suffer myself to speak. The failure of the Cave commission, and the waste of the salary paid to the "learned native" are beacons which mark dangers I trust the Society will always in future avoid.

6. "It is desirable that one of the clerks employed by the Society should have a knowledge of natural history to give effectual assistance to the Secretary in the care of the Museum."

I would add that in my opinion every department of the Society, Books, Manuscripts, Natural history, Fossils, Sculpture, Coins, Copper, Coin, should have a clerk or an assistant secretary to give effectual assistance, to the secretary in the care of every article in the Library or the Museum.

7. "A monthly grant of money in aid of the objects of the Society should be solicited through Government from the Court of Directors of the East India Company. Large sums are given to the Bengal Society, while nothing is given to that of Bombay, but presents of Books and the rooms in which we hold our meetings and accommodate our Library and Museum. It is to be observed that our voluntary pecuniary contributions for Oriental and oriental literature do not fall short of those made on the banks of the Ganges. They amount in round numbers to about a thousand pounds per annum."

This grant from Government has now been obtained, the sanction of the Government of India to a grant of Rs. 300 per mensem having this day been communicated to you. I must however prevent this mistake of supposing that these Rooms are a free gift to us by Government, I have already shown you how the Society subscribed Rs. 10,000 towards this building.

8. "The library of the Society should continue to be available on easy terms to all parties seeking to advance the objects of the Society, whether they be members or not."

I have never heard any complaint against the Society for not throwing its doors sufficiently open to all persons seeking to advance the objects of the Society, and I feel that I cannot do justice to the [illegible] I have to do as well as to the situation of President of this Society, and that I must give up one. I therefore beg you to relieve me of that in which I know you can easily do more than replace me, and with that view I would most strongly recommend to your notice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton, a ripe and accomplished Sanscrit scholar and Numismatist, and one who has already done more for the honour of the Society, than it has ever been in my power to do.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frere then vacated the chair, which was filled for the rest of the evening by Dr. Stovell, Vice-President.

Dr. Wilson moved that the best thanks of the Society be offered to the Hon'ble Mr. Frere for the able and interesting address which he had just read to the Society. It must have cost the author much inquiry and research; and it was the more valuable the more of the facts connected with the history of the Society which it noticed were that passing [illegible] of even the oldest members of [illegible] The Hon'ble President had placed [illegible] great obligations by preparing [illegible] important public duties as well [illegible] the prospects before him must [illegible] great [illegible] mention [illegible] time and attention.

But something more was due [illegible] on the part of the Society [illegible] and he [illegible] with no mean satisfaction [illegible] close that he must now resign the office as President of the Society, which he had held with great credit to himself and benefit to the Society, reminded the Society of the higher obligations which it owed to him as a member and an office-bearer. Of these obligations he (Dr. Wilson) could speak both with confidence and accuracy, as the oldest surviving member of the Society now in India, and one who remembered Mr. Frere's services in connexion with it from his entrance into it in 1831 till the present hour. The interest which Mr. Frere exhibited in the objects and proceedings of the Society, and the intelligence and judgment which in his individual capacity he had brought to bear upon them led to his appointment at an early period of his Indian career to the office of Secretary, on the efficient discharge of the duties of which so much depends. The selection made in the case was soon proved, as was anticipated, to be an excellent one. Nothing could exceed the attention, care, promptitude, and acuteness with which at a busy period of the Society's history, Mr. Frere discharged the duties to which he was called. After two years efficient service in the capacity now referred to, Mr. Frere was [illegible] to leave Bombay; but he did not then suspend his interest in the well-being and advancement of the Society. The Museum contained some valuable and curious objects which he acquired for it in the Southern Maratha country and elsewhere, and which he liberally presented to its stores. On his permanent settlement in Bombay, he renewed his attendance on the meetings of the Society, and again manifested his peculiar interest in its business. Ten years ago he had been cordially and unanimously elected President of the Society; and for the long period he had been spared to preside over it, he had with great ability, zeal, and judgment performed the duties of the chair. His attendance at the meetings had been singularly regular, notwithstanding the pressure of public duties, now more abundant than ever, in the case of every member of an Indian Government, and notwithstanding much personal inconvenience to himself. Instances were known of his coming even from the Deccan that he might be here at his post in the Society. It was well known that he was a distinguished Numismatologist, and his experience in this capacity he had turned to the benefit of the Society by furnishing valuable reports on coins submitted to his inspection; and by carefully arranging and cataloguing all the collections of the Society, a work requiring great skill and labour. To the Museum he had lately given most valuable articles, illustrative particularly of Hindu sculpture; and it was very much owing to him that this Department of the Society had got the accommodations with which it is now happily furnished; its removal from the library, in which it was confounded, having been effected also at his own expense. The Society had flourished during his term of office, added as no doubt it had been by zealous coadjutors, and specially by the distinguished Secretaries, Drs. Carter and Birdwood. Good-will and order had prevailed at all the meetings over which he had presided. A spirit of commendable native liberality, greatly to the advantage of the library, had been called forth in two remarkable instances already specified. Mr. Frere had been an effective representative of the Society with Government, though it was believed that other willing hearts were there ready to help the Society in its public endeavours to aid in revealing the peculiarities and history of this great country to all desiderants of Oriental knowledge. He (Dr. Wilson) would beg to propose—"That the Committee of Management be requested to prepare a memorandum of the Hon'ble William Frere's service to the Society from first to last, for presentation to it at an early Meeting; and that it be accompanied with a suitable expression of the thanks of the Society for the favours and benefits which he has conferred upon it, especially during the long period he has so honorably and efficiently filled its chair."

Dr. Bhau Daji spoke as follows:—In seconding this resolution I concur with all that Dr. Wilson has said in its support. Although this resignation had been expected it has taken us all by surprise, yet we cannot accept the resignation of our President without expressing our deep regret and our warmest thanks for his valuable services during ten years. Mr. Frere has been most regular and punctual at our Meetings; and has paid the closest attention to the details and minutiæ of the Society's business. During his regime the library has been greatly enlarged and improved; especially when seconded by the late Dr. Carter, a number of native members contributed handsome donations for adding to the Oriental and Natural History Departments, and also to the Numismatic Department. A new and improved catalogue of books has been prepared with the assistance of native members; and the Museum has been transferred to a larger and better lighted room at the expense of the President. He has arranged the coins in the cabinet, and furnished several valuable reports on coins which have appeared in our journal. We have had the benefit of his advice and influence in another quarter. The Society is indebted as much to our President as to the Government, of which he forms a distinguished member, for the monthly grant of Rupees 300, to be devoted to the Oriental and Scientific Departments of the Society's Library, and to the publication of a Bibliotheca of valuable Ganeratha Marathi and Sanskrit books. We are also indebted to his advice and intercession for additional rooms in the Town Hall. And in all his dealings with us he have met with courtesy, and that gentlemanly conduct of which our President affords a bright example. Besides the high *status* acquired by this Society, and the strict order in which all its proceedings, and its great success as a Library, is entirely due to the personal character of the President, and the conscientious way in which he has ever performed the various, and often thankless duties of his important office.

The motion of Dr. Wilson was then put, and carried with acclamation.

The Honorable Mr. Frere cordially thanked the Society for the honours now conferred upon him, saying that he was in the possession of the offices which he did not [illegible] still [illegible] was [illegible] from this court by his [illegible] He [illegible] ed by proposing the Honorable Mr. Justice Newton as his successor.

Dr. Wilson begged to propose Dr. Bhau Daji as a Vice-President of the Society in the room of Mr. Justice Newton, now called to the chair. It was with much satisfaction that he made this proposition. He had been one of the first advocates of the admission of native gentlemen and scholars into the Society, under the persuasion that they would most materially and effectively contribute to advance its interests, and had amply confirmed his anticipations in this matter. The late professor Bal-Gungadhar Shastri, so early removed from this earthly scene, and Dr. Bhau Daji in particular, had indeed proved conspicuous ornaments of the Society. The learned doctor had already a European as well as a native reputation, and had both the desire and the means of contributing much to the Society's progress. Well did he merit the honour which it was hoped would now be unanimously accorded to him.

This motion was seconded by Dr. Sinclair, and carried.

The following is the list of office-bearers elected for the year 1864-65; President.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton. Vice-Presidents—M. Stovell, Esq., M. D.; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Forbes; Colonel W. R. Dickinson; Bhau Daji, Esq., H. M. R. A. S. Members.—J. Peet, Esq., M. D.; Brigadier-General Papps, C. B.; W. Loudon Esq.; Colonel H. Dunsterville; A. C. Coles, Esq., M. D.; George Foggo, Esq.; Dhunjiboy Framjee, Esq.; Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, Esq.; James Taylor, Esq.; M. Kane, Esq., M. D. Auditors.—W. Loudon, Esq.; George Foggo, Esq. The newspapers and periodicals to be added were then voted one by one:—The *Publisher's Circular*, the *Bradex*, the *Economist*, the *Englishman*, Newspapers; and the *New Geological Magazine* and the *Calcutta Engineer Journal*, were voted to be added to the list of periodicals.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting was thenadjourned to Thursday, the 8th December next.

List of Presidents.

Date of Election.	Years in office	Presidents.
Nov. 26th 1804	7	The Hon'ble Sir James Mackintosh.
,, 25th 1811	2	Robert Stewart, Esq.
April 27th 1813	2	William Taylor Money, Esq.
Nov. 28th 1815	4	G. Woodhouse, Esq.
,, 29th 1819	8	The Hon'ble Mountstuart Elphinstone.
,, 26th 1827	3	Maj. Genl. The Hon. Sir John Malcolm.
Dec. 31st 1830	1	John Romer, Esq.
Nov. 12th 1831	4	Colonel Vans Kennedy.
,, 30th 1835	8	The Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Mar. 8th 1843	1	The Hon'ble George W. Anderson.
April 19th 1844	2	The Hon'ble James Henry Crawford.
,, 8th 1846	3	Sir Robert Rich Reid.
Mar. 7th 1849	2	The Hon'ble John Pollard Willoughby.
June 12th 1851	1	The Hon'ble Sir Erskine Perry, Kt.
Nov. 29th 1852	2	The Rev. John Stevenson, D.D.
June 15th 1854	10	The Hon'ble William Edward Frere.

Secretaries.

Nov. 26th 1804	11	William Erskine, Esq.
,, 28th 1815	1	W. A. Morgan, Esq.
,, 25th 1816	1	William Erskine, Esq.,
,, 24th 1817	2	Dr. John Taylor.
,, 29th 1819	8	Captain Vans Kennedy.
,, 26th 1827	2	Captain George Ritso Jervis.
April 28th 1829	4	Robert Money, Esq.
Nov. 25th 1833	2	William Edward Frere, Esq.
Mar. 11th 1835	1	Lieut. T. M. Dickinson.
Nov. 28th 1836	1	Stephen Fraser, Esq.
July 26th 1837	5	A. Bruce Norton, Esq., A. B.
June 8th 1842	2	Dr. J. G. Malcolmson.
April 15th 1844	3	James Bird, Esq., F.R.G.S.
Nov. 29th 1847	15	H. J. Carter, Esq., F.R.S.
June 12th 1862	2	Dr. George Birdwood.

Treasurers.

1804	Charles Forbes, Esq.,
1811	Mr. Money.
1845	Messrs. Forbes & Co.
1847	The Bank of Bombay.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*16th December.*

(Before Manockjee Cursetjee, Q. J.)

Jairam Mohunjee vs. *Dodabhum Toolgurum and others.*

Breach of Contract.—Mr. Khandeiker appeared on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Nussernanjee for the defendants.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 387, being the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiff, on account of the defendants neglecting to fulfil a contract entered into with them, to take delivery of twenty-five candies of cotton, which the parties admitted, it appeared that, in the month of April last, the defendants engaged to purchase of the plaintiff twenty-five candies of cotton, which were to be delivered on the 1st May. That on the time approaching for the defendants to take delivery, and they neglecting so to do, the plaintiff sent his manager to them, requesting of him the fulfilment of the contract entered into between them. The answer returned was to the effect that, they did not wish to do any [illegible] with them. This was with his master.

In cross-examination it transpired that, the plaintiff was requested by the defendants to let them [illegible] bottom, that he did not do so, and that, in fact, he had not any quantity of cotton to give. That as [illegible] in question, he had entered into speculations with different parties to the time of upwards of 2,000 candies of cotton, and which he had no intention to undo good.

His Honor, in disposing of the case, said that it was evident to him, from the extraneous matter and out-door information, that, at about the time the alleged contract was entered into (May last), the cotton market was [illegible] considerably, with [illegible] speculations, there being nearly two million candies of cotton produced while there was not a fifth of that quantity on the ground. That it was evident a contract was entered into, but no proof of the plaintiff's having the cotton to give, and so he non-suited the plaintiff, with full costs.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MESSRS. WATSON, BOGLE & Co.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I fully anticipated to find in your impression of yesterday a conscientious explanation from Messrs. Watson, Bogle & Co. accounting to the public for my dismissal from their service. I was deeply pained to read the evasive note which came from their hands, as

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted at his Office, No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be entirely distributed through the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also spoil the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To replenish Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of MR. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or whole sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such a manner as to be received and replaced at pleasure into or over without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect on the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

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Bombay, 30th May 1864.

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